UNITED
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Security Council

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S/21686
31 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 31 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LEBANON TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and further to his note Ref. 197/90 of 22 August 1990 - has the honour to inform, upon instructions from the Lebanese Government, of the following message:

"The Republic of Lebanon, faithful to its obligation under the Charter of the United Nations, has constantly abided by all the decisions of the United Nations including Security Council resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990.

As it is well known, the Lebanese economy has been badly damaged by the tragic events which have engulfed the country over the past fifteen years. The recent crisis in the Gulf region and the strict application of the embargo measures as stipulated in the aforementioned resolution will have a devastating repercussion on an already weak and fragile economy in the country.

The Government of Lebanon is preparing a detailed survey which will be submitted to the Security Council in due course to show the negative effects on its economy as a result of the suspension of trade and services to both Iraq and Kuwait and its loss of the remittances of more than 40,000 Lebanese working in Kuwait.

Therefore, in accordance with Chapter 7, article 50, of the Charter of the United Nations, the Government of Lebanon deems it necessary to consult with the Security Council on this matter in view to find the appropriate solutions in order to avoid the total collapse of the Lebanese economy."

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 32 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 31 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith, for your information, a statement dated 31 August 1990 by His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Cambodia, President of the Cambodian National Resistance.

I should be very grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 32 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

STATEMENT BY
H.R.H. SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK
PRESIDENT OF CAMBODIA
PRESIDENT OF THE CAMBODIAN NATIONAL RESISTANCE

In my capacity as President of the Cambodian National Resistance (CNR), I declare that my Government (National Government of Cambodia - NGC) and the tripartite CNR fully support (without any reservation) the most recent proposals and peace plan of the Five Permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council.

We engage ourselves to implement it. But if its implementation is not possible, "Hanoi" and "Phnom Penh" should assume full responsibility. In Jakarta, the three delegations of the Cambodian National Resistance (those of the DKP, the KPNLF and of FUNCINPEC) shall make everything possible to favour peace. We shall not place any obstacle on the path towards peace.

Beijing, 31st August 1990

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31 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to notify you of the details of the measures Japan announced on 29 August 1990, which are a contribution to ongoing activities for the restoration of peace in the Middle East.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations

Annex

Measures to be taken by Japan in support of the activities for the restoration of peace in the Middle East

I. Cooperation in Support of Activities Aimed at Restoring Peace in the Gulf Region

Japan will extend cooperation to the countries engaged in activities to restore peace and stability in the Gulf region in accordance with the related United Nations Security Council resolutions. The Japanese Government will allocate one billion dollars (US $1,000,000,000) from the budget for this fiscal year to the cooperation in support of activities aimed at restoring peace in the Gulf region, details of which are as follows:

1. Transportation Cooperation

In view of the enormous demand for transportation which may arise as the result of the activities of the participating countries, the Government of Japan will cooperate in the transportation of goods such as food, water, and medical supplies by chartering civil aircraft and ships.

2. Cooperation in Kind

The Government of Japan will take the necessary measures to provide materials and equipment, including those necessary to ensure protection from the heat and a sufficient supply of water, with a view to assisting the activities being carried out by participating countries in severe desert conditions.

3. Medical Cooperation

In order to make a positive contribution not only in material goods and funding but also in personnel, the Government

of Japan will establish, without delay, a system whereby a medical team of about 100 persons can be dispatched at a moment's notice, with a view to furnishing medical cooperation to participating countries. As the first step, the Government of Japan will quickly dispatch an advance team to the area.

4. Financial Cooperation

In order to help restore peace and stability in the region, the Government of Japan will also extend financial cooperation to the countries concerned to defray a portion of such expenses as the chartering of aircraft and ships. The manner and scale of such financial cooperation will be decided as soon as possible.

II. Assistance to Middle Eastern Countries Concerned

1. Assistance to Affected Countries in the Region

The Government of Japan will provide economic cooperation, including a significant magnitude of highly concessional financial assistance to countries in the region such as Jordan, Turkey and Egypt that are facing desperate economic difficulties. Japan will also appeal to the international organizations concerned to extend positive assistance to those countries.

2. Evacuee Relief

In response to the appeals of the international organizations concerned, Japan will bear a substantial portion of the financial burden necessary for evacuee relief. As a first step, the Government of Japan has decided to provide more than US $10 million for evacuee relief in Jordan.

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FRENCH AND RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 32 and 38 of the
provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 30 August 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Representatives of our Governments met in New York on 27 and 28 August 1990 for a sixth exchange of views on the terms of a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict.

We have the honour of transmitting to you, herewith, the Statement which, together with the appended framework document, was adopted at that meeting, and we should be grateful if you would be so kind as to have these texts and this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 32 and 38 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pierre-Louis BLANC
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

(Signed) LI Daoyu
Permanent Representative of the
People's Republic of China to
the United Nations

(Signed) Thomas R. PICKERING
Permanent Representative of
the United States of America
to the United Nations

(Signed) Yuli M. VOLONTSOV
Permanent Representative of
the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics to the United Nations

(Signed) Crispin TICKELL
Permanent Representative of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland to the United Nations

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

STATEMENT OF THE FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON CAMBODIA

The Five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council have held in Paris and New York six meetings in 1990 at the Vice Ministerial level in order to define the key elements of a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict based on an enhanced UN role.

At the end of their sixth meeting, held in New York on August 27-28, 1990, the Five reached final agreement on a framework for a settlement. The framework document is composed of five sections comprising the indispensable requirements for such a settlement :

I. - Transitional arrangements regarding the administration of Cambodia during the pre-election period ;

II. - Military arrangements during the transitional period ;

III. - Elections under United Nations auspices ;

IV. - Human rights protection ;

V. - International guarantees.

This document will be made public after it has been communicated to the interested parties.

The Five also recalled the two documents elaborated by the 1989 Paris Conference on Cambodia on repatriation of refugees and displaced persons and on reconstruction.

Taken together, these documents outline a settlement process based on national reconciliation and involving an enhanced United Nations role which would ensure a just and lasting political solution to the conflict.

The basic principle behind the Five's approach is to enable the Cambodian people to determine their own political future through free and fair elections organized and conducted by the United Nations in a neutral political environment with full respect for the national sovereignty of Cambodia.

Implementation of this approach requires the full support of all parties to the Cambodia conflict. The Five therefore urge the acceptance of this framework document in its entirety as the basis for settling the Cambodia conflict.

The Five thus now call on the Cambodian parties to the conflict to commit themselves to this process and to form the Supreme National Council as soon as possible on the basis outlined in the framework document.

To this end, the Five support Indonesia's efforts to convene in Jakarta a meeting with the Cambodian parties. They urge the two co-Chairmen of the Paris Conference to commend the framework to the Cambodian parties and to persuade them to form the Supreme National Council accordingly.

The early formation of a Supreme National Council would permit that body to designate its representative to occupy the Cambodian seat in the United Nations and other international organizations.

Once the Cambodian parties have accepted this framework and the SNC has been formed, the Paris Conference, which includes all interested parties and the Secretary General of the UN, should be reconvened. Its task should be to adopt the elements of the comprehensive political settlement and draw up a detailed plan of implementation in accord with this framework.

The Paris Conference would then invite the Secretary General of the UN to report to the Security Council and to transmit to it the Conference's recommendation that the Council adopt a resolution endorsing the final agreement on the comprehensive political settlement and enabling the Secretary General to implement it.

As a first step, the Five call on all parties to the conflict to exercise maximum self-restraint so as to create the peaceful climate required to facilitate the achievement and the implementation of a comprehensive political settlement.

During the course of their meeting, the five Heads of delegation met with the United Nations Secretary General and with Under-Secretary-General Rafeeuddin AHMED to inform them of the results of their work. They also met representatives of a number of countries participating in the Paris Conference, notably the co-Chairmen of the Committees and the three neighbouring countries, to exchange views about the next steps in the peace process.

To sustain the momentum of this process, the Five will continue to work with all those concerned with the Cambodia conflict and the UN Secretary General. To this end, they have agreed to convene another meeting in Paris at an appropriate time before mid-october.

NYC
28 august 1990.

APPENDIX

FRAMEWORK FOR A COMPREHENSIVE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT OF THE CAMBODIA CONFLICT

SECTIONS :

I. - Transitional arrangements regarding the administration of Cambodia during the pre-electoral period (paragraphs 1 to 12)

II. - Military arrangements during the transitional period (paragraphs 13 to 19)

III. - Elections under United Nations auspices (paragraphs 20 to 23)

IV. - Human Rights Protection (paragraphs 24 to 30)

V. - International Guarantees (paragraphs 31 to 36)

SECTION 1

TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS REGARDING THE ADMINISTRATION OF CAMBODIA DURING THE PRE-ELECTORAL PERIOD

1. In order to restore and maintain peace in Cambodia, prevent the continuation of the conflict, promote national reconciliation and ensure the realization of national self-determination through free and fair general elections, it is essential to establish a unique legitimate body and source of authority in which, throughout the transitional period, national sovereignty and unity would be enshrined.

2. In the light of their discussions during their first five meetings and taking account of the wishes of parties concerned, the Five believe it is appropriate to establish at an early date a Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia.

3. The composition of the SNC, including the selection and number of its members, should be decided by the Cambodian parties through consultations. No party should be dominant in this process.

4. The SNC should be composed of representative individuals with authority among the Cambodian people. They should be acceptable to each other. They may include representative individuals of all shades of opinion among the people of Cambodia. The members of the SNC should be committed to the holding of free and fair elections as the basis for forming a new and legitimate government.

5. Should Prince Norodom SIHANOUK be elected by the SNC as its President, the Five would welcome this decision.

6. All countries should respect an agreement on this matter reached among the Cambodgian parties.

7. The SNC should be the embodiment ot the independence, sovereignty and unity of Cambodia. It should represent Cambodia externally and occupy the seat of Cambodia at the United Nations, in the UN specialised agencies, and in other international institutions and international conferences.

8. Being the unique legitimate body and source of authority in Cambodia during the transitional period, the SNC, at the time the comprehensive political settlement is signed, will delegate to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) all powers necessary to ensure the implementation of the comprehensive agreement, including those relating to the conduct of free and fair elections and the relevant aspects of the administration of Cambodia.

9. The SNC should offer advice to the UNTAC which will comply with this advice provided there is a consensus among the members of the SNC, and provided this advice is consistent with the objectives of the comprehensive political settlement. The Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General will determine whether such advice is consistent with the comprehensive political settlement. He should attend the meetings of the SNC and give its members all necessary information on the decisions taken by UNTAC.

10. In order to ensure a neutral political environment conducive to free and fair general elections, administrative agencies, bodies and offices which could directly influence the outcome of elections should be placed under direct UN supervision or control. In that context special attention will be given to foreign affairs, national defence, finance, public security and information. To reflect the importance of these subjects, UNTAC needs to exercise such control as is necessary to ensure the strict neutrality of the bodies responsible for them. The UN in consultation with the SNC would identify which agencies, bodies and offices could continue to operate in order to ensure normal day-to-day life in the country.

11. Adequate provision must be made within the terms of the comprehensive political settlement for the exercise of routine law enforcement functions under UNTAC supervision.

12. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General should investigate complaints and allegations regarding actions by the existing administrative structures in Cambodia that are inconsistent with or work against the objectives of a comprehensive political settlement.

SECTION 2

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

13. The enhanced United Nations role requires the establishment of a United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) with a military as well as a civilian component.

14. The function of the military component should be to carry out the peacekeeping aspects of the comprehensive political settlement.

15. Once a ceasefire takes effect, UNTAC will supervise, monitor and verify the ceasefire and related measures, including :

a) - Verification of the withdrawal from Cambodia of all categories of foreign forces, advisers and military personnel and their weapons, ammunition and equipment, and their non-return to the country.

b) - Liaison with neighbouring governments over any developments in or near their territory which could endanger the implementation of the comprehensive political settlement.

c) - Monitoring the cessation of outside military assistance to all Cambodian parties.

d) - Locating and confiscating caches of weapons and military supplies throughout the country.

e) - Undertaking training programmes in mine clearance and a mine awareness programme among the Cambodian people.

16. The military component should be composed of a certain number of contingents provided by member States at the request of the UN Secretary General. These contingents will be chosen in consultation with parties concerned and with the approval of the Security Council.

17. The Five consider that a ceasefire is an indispensible element of a comprehensive agreement. As a first step, they call on all parties to the conflict to exercise maximum self restraint. To facilitate the UN deployment necessary for the agreement to come into effect, a peaceful situation should prevail in Cambodia. At the time of the signing of the agreement, all forces should immediately disengage and refrain from any deployment, movement or action which would extend the territory they control or which might lead to the resumption of fighting. The formal ceasefire envisaged should enter into force at the time the comprehensive political settlement agreement takes effect.

18. In accordance with an operational timetable to be agreed upon, all forces will begin regrouping and relocating to specifically designated cantonment areas under the supervision of UNTAC. While the forces are in the cantonments, their arms will be stored on site under UNTAC supervision.

19. UNTAC will then initiate a phased process of arms control and reduction in such a way as to stabilize the security situation and build confidence among the parties to the conflict. The ultimate disposition of the factional forces and their weapons will be dealt with so as to reinforce the objectives of a comprehensive political settlement and minimize the risks of a return to warfare.

SECTION 3

ELECTIONS UNDER UNITED NATIONS AUSPICES

20. The United Nations should be responsible for the organization and conduct of free and fair elections on the basis of genuine and verified voter registration lists of Cambodian citizens. Eligibility to vote, including provisions regarding the conditions of residence in Cambodia, will be established in the electoral regulations. Principles covering voting and candidate eligibility criteria will also be set out within the comprehensive political settlement. Special electoral arrangements should be agreed to guarantee the right to vote of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons.

21. The electoral process should be guided by the following principles :

a) The system and procedures adopted should be, and be seen to be, absolutely impartial while the arrangements should be as administratively simple and efficient as possible ;

b) All Cambodian participants in the elections should have the same rights, freedoms and opportunities to take part in the election process ;

c) All parties should commit themselves to honouring the results.

22. The provisions for the holding of free and fair elections under United Nations auspices, as part of a comprehensive political settlement, must include inter alia :

a) The establishment of a system of laws, procedures and administrative measures necessary for free and fair elections required by the electoral process ;

b) The design and implementation of a voter education programme (ballot secrecy, voting procedures, etc) to support the election process and a voter registration process to guard against fraud and to ensure that eligible voters have the opportunity to register ;

c) Measures to monitor and facilitate the participation of Cambodians in the elections, the political campaign, and the balloting procedures ;

d) Coordinated arrangements by the United Nations in consultation with the Supreme National Council to facilitate the presence of foreign observers wishing to observe the campaign and voting ;

e) Identification and investigation of complaints of electoral irregularities and appropriate corrective action ;

f) Fair access to the media, including press, TV and radio, for all candidates ;

g) Overall direction of polling and the vote count ;

h) Certification by the United Nations whether or not the elections were free and fair and the list of persons duly elected ;

i) Adoption of a Code of Conduct regulating participation in the elections in a manner consistent with respect for human rights, including the prohibition of coercion or financial inducement in order to influence voter preference.

23. A comprehensive political settlement must include a specified period within which elections will take place. The duration of the electoral process should be consistent with the above and as short as possible. It should lead to a single election of a constituent assembly which would draft and approve a Constitution and transform itself into a legislative assembly, which will create the new Government. The principles on which the new Cambodian Constitution should be based will be an integral part of a comprehensive political settlement.

SECTION 4

HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION

24. Cambodia's tragic recent history requires special measures to assure protection of human rights. Therefore, the comprehensive political settlement should commit Cambodia to comply with the obligations of the relevant international human rights instruments as well as with relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly. Necessary measures should be taken in order to observe human rights and ensure the non- return to the policies and practices of the past.

25. Articles 55 and 56 of the UN Charter pledge all member States to take joint and separate action to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

26. All Cambodian people and others in Cambodia and all Cambodian refugees and displaced persons should enjoy the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international human rights instruments. Fundamental rights and freedoms should form part of the constitutional principles within the comprehensive political settlement.

27. In recognition of the need to promote respect for human rights in Cambodia and for all Cambodians, the comprehensive political settlement should include provisions under UN auspices to guarantee the following during the transitional period :

a) Development and implementation of a programme of human rights education to promote respect for and understanding of human rights ;

b) General human rights oversight of all aspects of the transitional administration, and

c) Investigation of human rights complaints, and, where appropriate, corrective action.

28. Following the elections, the UN Human Rights Commission should continue to monitor closely the human rights situation in Cambodia, including if necessary by the appointment of a Special Rapporteur who would report his findings annually to the Commission and to the General Assembly.

29. As part of the comprehensive political settlement the other participating States should undertake to promote and encourage respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cambodia as embodied in relevant international instruments so as to prevent the recurrence of human rights abuses.

30. In the event of future serious violations of human rights in Cambodia, other States should, consistent with the provisions of the section on international guarantees, call upon the competent organs of the UN to take appropriate action in accordance with relevant international instruments.

SECTION 5

INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES

31. The aim of the provisions of this section should be to : safeguard the independent and neutral status of Cambodia ; prevent foreign aggression against Cambodia or interference in the affairs of that country ; safeguard human rights in Cambodia and prevent a return to the policies and practices of the past ; facilitate a comprehensive and durable political settlement based on self-determination of the Cambodian people, and ensure that the settlement agreed upon is implemented in its entirety.

32. Cambodia will solemnly undertake to maintain, preserve and defend its independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability, and national unity, with perpetual neutrality proclaimed and enshrined in the Cambodian Constitution to be adopted after free and fair elections.

33. As part of a comprehensive political settlement, the states participating in the Paris Conference will conclude a multilateral agreement to recognize and respect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality, national unity of Cambodia. This agreement will be open to adherence by all member States of the United Nations.

34. The details of the respective obligations of Cambodia and the other participating States will be based upon the consensus achieved in the Second Committee of the Paris Conference on Cambodia, including in particular undertakings with respect to :

a) Refraining from entering into military alliances or other military agreements between Cambodia and other States that would be inconsistent with Cambodia's neutrality without prejudice to its right to receive or acquire the necessary military equipment, arms, munitions and assistance to enable it to exercise its legitimate right of self-defence and to maintain law and order ;

b) Refraining from interference in any form in the internal affairs of Cambodia ;

c) Terminating the treaties and agreements which are incompatible with Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality and national unity ;

d) Settling all disputes between Cambodia and other States through peaceful means ;

e) Consistent with the United Nations Charter, refraining from the use or threat of use of force, or the use of their territories or the territories of other States to impair the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality and national unity of Cambodia ;

f) Refraining from the use of Cambodian territory to impair the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of other States ;

g) Refraining from the introduction or stationing of foreign forces or the establishment of foreign military bases or facilities in Cambodia, except pursuant to United Nations authorisation for the implementation of the comprehensive political settlement ;

h) Respect for human rights in Cambodia, including observance of relevant international instruments.

35. The participating States will call upon all other States to recognize and respect in every way the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality and national unity of Cambodia and to refrain from any action inconsistent with these principles.

36. In the event of a violation or threat of violation of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, neutrality and national unity of Cambodia, or of any of the other commitments herein, including those relating to human rights, the participating States will immediately undertake appropriate consultations with a view to adopting all appropriate measures to ensure respect for these commitments. Such measures may include, inter alia, reference to the Security Council of the United

Nations or recourse to the means for the peaceful settlement of disputes referred to in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations. The participating States may also seek the good offices of the co-chairmen of the Paris conference on Cambodia.

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31 August 1990

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 29 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF FIJI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Fiji to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to the latter's note SCPC/7/90(1-2) of 27 August 1990 has the honour to inform that the Government of the Republic of Fiji fully supports Security Council resolution 661 (1990) and is taking appropriate measures to ensure full compliance with it.

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31 August 1990

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 31 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BAHAMAS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representati of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note SCPC/7/90/1 of 8 August 1990, and has the honour to inform him of the actions taken by the Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas with a view to implementing Security Council resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990.

On 10 August 1990, the Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas endorsed resolution 661 (1990) a d began to apply the sanctions required by same.

In accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7 of the resolution, the Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas took the following steps:

1. Suspended all trading links with Iraq and the Iraqi backed government of Kuwait;

2. Undertook to prevent as far as possible the trans-shipment of all commodities of their exports by Bahamian individuals and by Bahamian flagged vessels;

3. On 10 August the Central Bank of The Bahamas took action to freeze the assets of Iraq and the Iraqi backed government of Kuwait.

The Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas does not recognize the act of annexation and supports the sovereignty and integrity of the legitimate Government of Kuwait.

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31 August 1990
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NOTE VERBALE DATED 31 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BAHRAIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the State of Bahrain to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and, further to his note UN/1/3/432-211 or 20 August 1990 concerning Bahrain's support for Security Council resolution 661 (1990) adopted on 6 August 1990, has the honour to state that the Government of the State of Bahrain has taken the following measures in implementation of the aforesaid resolution:

1. No Iraqi vessel and no vessel flying the Iraqi flag shall be permitted to enter the ports of the State of Bahrain.

2. No non-Iraqi vessel carrying Iraqi goods shall be permitted to unload such goods in Bahrain.

3. The Bahrain Monetary Agency has blocked the assets of financial institutions owned by Iraq and by Kuwait.

4. Banks operating in the State of Bahrain have been instructed not to administer funds owned by Iraq or by Kuwait.

5. The importation to and exportation from Iraq of raw materials and industrial products has been halted and a circular has been issued requesting all industrial companies to maintain this boycott until further notice.

6. The national Ministry of Finance and the Economy has frozen the shares of Iraq in all establishments and industrial companies in Bahrain.

7. Passage by land or through the territorial waters of Bahrain has been closed to all Iraqi modes of transport, which are not to be supplied with fuel or any other items.

8. Ownership by Iraqi parties in established companies and branches of Iraqi companies registered in Bahrain has been suspended.

9. Profit distributions on the part of these companies have been frozen with respect to the Iraqi parties.

10. The membership of representatives of Iraq in such companies has been suspended, and they shall not be invited to attend meetings of the boards of such companies.

11. The economic and commercial agreement concluded by the State of Bahrain and the Republic of Iraq on 3 November 1975 has been suspended.

12. The work of the Joint Economic Committee established under the aforesaid Agreement has been suspended.

13. Participation by Bahrain in the activities of the Baghdad International Fair has been suspended.

14. The importation of any goods from and the exportation of any goods to Iraq has been prohibited, as has the transit of any goods to or from Iraq by way of Bahrain, including aluminium, aluminium products, iron, petrochemicals and petroleum derivatives.

15. No commercial exchanges or activities shall be engaged in with either semi-private or private commercial companies and establishments.

16. The contracts of commercial agencies and commercial guarantees in which Iraqi establishments or companies act as agents have been frozen.

17. No new agreements shall be entered into, particularly for sub-contracts and construction, whether intergovernmental or concluded between the private sector in the two countries.

18. No tickets shall be issued for travel on Iraqi Airways in Bahrain whether by the office of the accredited agent of the company in Bahrain or by other travel agencies in the country; the agents and the travel agencies have received instructions to that effect.

19. Maritime transportation for passengers and goods to and from Iraq, whether directly or indirectly, shall be suspended.

The Permanent Representative of the State of Bahrain to the United Nations takes this opportunity to convey to the Secretary-General the assurances of his highest consideration.

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31 August 1990
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LETTER DATED 31 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF QATAR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the resolutions on the crisis in the Arabian Gulf arising out of the Iraqi occupation of the State of Kuwait, adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its extraordinary session held at Cairo on 30 and 31 August 1990.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhammad Hassan Ali Hussain AL-NI'MAH
Permanent Representative
Chairman of the Arab Group

Annex

THE IRAQI AGGRESSION AGAINST THE STATE OF KUWAIT

The Council of the League of Arab States, meeting in extraordinary session at Cairo on 30 and 31 August 1990 in implementation of Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference resolution 195 of 10 August 1990, reviewed the grave developments arising out of the continued occupation of the State of Kuwait by Iraqi forces and the consequences resulting therefrom,

Noting the persistent refusal of the Iraqi Government to comply with the principles of the Pact of the League of Arab States, the provisions of Arab Summit Conference resolution 195, the Charter of the United Nations and Security Council resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990) and 665 (1990),

Considering that the League of Arab States constitutes the proper framework for any initiative to be taken on behalf of the Arab States in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Pact of the League of Arab States,

Recalling the principles on which an Arab solution must be based in accordance with Arab Summit Conference resolution 195 and chiefly: the unreserved and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwaiti territory; non-recognition of Iraq's decision to annex Kuwait and of any other consequences following on the invasion by Iraqi forces of Kuwaiti territory; and commitment to the restoration of the legitimate system of government obtaining in Kuwait prior to the invasion,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of the State of Kuwait as a State member of the League of Arab States and of the United Nations,

Having noted the report of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States on follow-up action on the implementation of Arab Summit Conference resolution 195 in accordance with its paragraph 7,

DECIDES: 1/, 2/

1. To follow up implementation of Arab Summit Conference resolution 195 of 10 August 1990;

1/ The great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya opposed the resolution.

2/ The following member States did not participate in the work of the session: Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Palestine, the Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen.

2. To reaffirm Council resolution 5036 of 3 August 1990 and the communiqué issued by the Organization of the Islamic Conference on 4 August 1990;

3. To affirm its commitment to the Security Council resolutions relating to the Iraqi aggression against the State of Kuwait;

4. To call on the Iraqi authorities not to tamper with the demographic composition, to alter the administrative structure or to replace the designations used in respect of the State of Kuwait, and to call on all States and all international and regional organizations to refrain from any action or dealings which might be interpreted as an implicit recognition of such measures;

5. To stress that any Arab resolution of the crisis in the Arabian Gulf arising out of the Iraqi occupation of the State of Kuwait must emanate from the Pact of the League, must be based on Arab Summit Conference resolution 195 and must be adopted by the Arab Summit Conference or the Council of the League and to call on those member States which might have proposals for a resolution of the crisis to present them to the Council so that it may take whatever measures it deems appropriate in their regard;

6. To support the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his mission undertaken with a view to the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions;

7. To entrust the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, in an endeavour on the part of the Council to maintain Arab solidarity, with the task of pursuing his contacts with member States in order to elicit their positions with regard, in particular, to paragraphs 3 and 4 of Arab Summit Conference resolution 195 and to report thereon to the Council within three weeks;

8. To regard its current extraordinary session as unadjourned.

(Res./5037/ES, 31 August 1990)

THE SITUATION OF CIVILIANS AS A RESULT OF THE IRAQI OCCUPATION OF KUWAITI TERRITORY

The Council of the League of Arab States, meeting in extraordinary session at Cairo on 30 and 31 August 1990,

Recalling resolution 195 of the Cairo Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference, in which the Conference condemned Iraqi aggression against the State of Kuwait and rejected any consequences that might arise therefrom,

Reaffirming its resolution 5036 of 3 August 1990, in which it condemned the Iraqi aggression against the State of Kuwait, rejected any effects it might entail, withheld recognition of its consequences and condemned the bloodshed and destruction of property,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990) and 665 (1990) on the current crisis,

Emphasizing that civilians in the Kuwaiti territory under Iraqi occupation must be respected and the integrity of their lives and property ensured and that public and private establishments and property must be safeguarded in accordance with the noble stipulations of Islamic law, which was the precursor in granting such protection, and in accordance with the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants and Conventions relating to the protection of human rights,

DECIDES: 1/, 2/

1. To condemn the violation by the Iraqi authorities of the provisions of international humanitarian law relative to the treatment of civilians in the Kuwaiti territory under Iraqi military occupation;

2. To urge on Iraq the necessity of ensuring the highest possible degree of protection for all civilians present in the area under Iraqi occupation;

3. To insist that the Iraqi authorities must ensure the protection of all public and private establishments and all movable and immovable property in the State of Kuwait, and to regard any measures incompatible with such a commitment as null and void;

1/ The great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya opposed the resolution.

2/ The following member States did not participate in the work of the session: Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Palestine, the Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen.

4. To call on the Iraqi authorities not to tamper with the demographic composition of the Kuwaiti territory and to consider that any such act would involve a grave breach of the provisions of international humanitarian law;

5. To hold the Government of Iraq responsible for the damage caused by its invasion of Kuwait and the practices engaged in by the Iraqi forces, and to affirm the legitimate right of those Kuwaitis and nationals of other States who have suffered damage to receive just compensation for the damage and loss they have incurred.

(Res./5038/ES, 31 August 1990)

COMPENSATION DUE TO THE STATE OF KUWAIT FOR THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE IRAQI INVASION

The Council of the League of Arab States, meeting at Cairo in extraordinary session on 30 and 31 August 1990,

Having taken note of the presentation made by the delegation of the State of Kuwait concerning the practices of the Iraqi occupation authorities and the damage that they have caused to government ministries, banks, public and private Kuwaiti establishments and companies, Arab and international organizations and their branches operating in Kuwait, and the enormous material losses arising therefrom,

Recalling resolution 195 of 10 August 1990 adopted by the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference at Cairo, resolution 5036 of 3 August 1990 adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its extraordinary session, Security Council resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990) and 665 (1990) and the relevant principles and provisions of international public law,

DECIDES: 1/, 2/

1. To condemn the violation by the Iraqi authorities of the provisions of international humanitarian law relative to the treatment of civilians in the Kuwaiti territory under Iraqi occupation;

2. To urge on Iraq the necessity of ensuring the highest possible degree of protection for all civilians present in the area under Iraqi occupation;

3. To insist that the Iraqi authorities must ensure the protection of all public and private establishments and all movable and immovable property in the State of Kuwait, and to regard any measures incompatible with such a commitment as null and void;

4. To call on the Iraqi authorities not to tamper with the demographic composition of the Kuwaiti territory and to consider that any such act would involve a grave breach of the provisions of international humanitarian law;

5. To hold the Government of Iraq responsible for the damage caused by its invasion of Kuwait and the practices engaged in by the Iraqi forces, and to affirm the legitimate right of those Kuwaitis and nationals of other States who have suffered damage to receive just compensation for the damage and loss they have incurred.

(Res./5038/ES, 31 August 1990)

1/ The great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya opposed the resolution.

2/ The following member States did not participate in the work of the session: Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Palestine, the Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen.

THE DETENTION BY IRAQ OF NATIONALS OF THIRD COUNTRIES

The Council of the League of Arab States, meeting in extraordinary session at Cairo on 30 and 31 August 1990,

Following with grave concern the development of events in the crisis in the Arabian Gulf and the circumstances arising from the Iraqi occupation of the State of Kuwait that have led to the detention of third country nationals in Kuwait and Iraq,

Affirming the importance of adherence to the tolerant principles of Islamic law, the noble values and traditions of the Arabs and the well-established and uninterrupted principles of international law relative to the treatment of foreigners,

Recalling the international covenants and conventions relating to human rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Security Council resolution 664 (1990),

DECIDES: 1/, 2/

1. To call on the Iraqi authorities not to impede the exercise of the legitimate right of third-country nationals in Kuwait and Iraq to depart at any time they wish;

2. To urge the Iraqi authorities to meet their established international obligations towards third-country nationals by providing them with appropriate protection, ensuring the safety of their lives and property and safeguarding them from the dangers of exposure to military operations;

3. To hold the Republic of Iraq fully responsible for any damage to the lives of third-party nationals or to their property as a result of a breach on the part of the Iraqi authorities of their international obligations in this respect.

(Res./5039/ES, 31 August 1990)

1/ The great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya opposed the resolution.

2/ The following member States did not participate in the work of the session: Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Palestine, the Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS ACCREDITED TO THE STATE OF KUWAIT

The Council of the League of Arab States, meeting in extraordinary session at Cairo on 30 and 31 August 1990,

Affirming the unlawful character of Iraq's invasion of the State of Kuwait and its annexation of that country,

Recalling Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference resolution 195, resolution 5036 adopted by the Council of the League at its extraordinary session on 3 August 1990 and Security Council resolutions 660 (1990) and 664 (1990),

Acting in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations, in particular those relating to the privileges and immunities enjoyed by diplomatic missions and their staff,

DECIDES: 1/, 2/

1. To regard the decision of the Iraqi authorities to terminate the operation of the diplomatic and consular missions accredited to the State of Kuwait as null and void;

2. To affirm the right of the diplomatic and consular missions accredited to the State of Kuwait to continue to perform their functions while their premises and personnel enjoy all the privileges and immunities established in accordance with the provisions of international law and of the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations.

(Res./5040/ES, 31 August 1990)

1/ The great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya opposed the resolution.

2/ The following member States did not participate in the work of the session: Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Mauritania, Palestine, the Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen.

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S/21694
3 September 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 2 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Further to those of our communications which are intended to inform you of the actions perpetrated by the Iraqi occupation authorities in Kuwait in contravention of all international laws, and on the basis of confirmed information provided to us by the Government of Kuwait, we wish to draw attention to a phenomenon which has no precedent in history, namely, the Iraqi occupation authorities' organized operation for the purpose of looting and plundering Kuwait. It is impossible to compare this operation to any similar incidents or to provide an exact account thereof because it is in effect an operation designed to achieve nothing less than the complete removal of all Kuwait's assets, including property belonging to the State, to public and private institutions and to individuals, as well as the contents of houses, factories, stores, hospitals, academic institutes, schools and universities. The operation has obviously been carried out under the careful and deliberate supervision of the Iraqi occupation authorities, because much of what has been removed or dismantled requires a large measure of technical expertise which is not found among the general public and therefore requires highly specialized personnel.

What has occurred in Kuwait is the perpetration of an act of armed robbery by a State which has used its military, security and technical organs for that purpose. The following list of some of the actions carried out by the Iraqi occupation authorities provides an approximate picture of the extent of the looting, plundering and destruction to which property and installations in Kuwait have been subjected.

1. Theft of all the different types of equipment belonging to the Kuwaiti army, including matériel, ammunition and workshop machinery used by the air, ground and sea forces, as well as theft of all kinds of military aircraft, naval vessels and army uniform and accessories.

2. Confiscation of a large number of civilian aircraft belonging to the Kuwait Airways fleet and dispatch of those aircraft to Baghdad; theft of all assets found in the airline's workshops, including spare parts and equipment, as well as office appliances, computers and the airline's office furniture.

3. Theft from Kuwaiti Red Crescent Association stores of provisions, medical supplies and tents set aside for relief operations in disaster-stricken countries; all these items have been transferred to Baghdad.

4. Looting of all food and medical supplies from public, government and private stores, food shops and pharmacies; all these items were sent to Baghdad during the first days of the invasion.

5. Theft of all assets found in vehicle sales agencies, including the removal of all types of vehicles, which were subsequently transported on special trucks to Baghdad; private vehicles were also taken from their owners at gunpoint on public roads and all sales offices stocking spare parts for vehicle agencies were also robbed.

6. Plundering of gold and jewellery shops, with the removal of all gold, money and other precious metals found in them.

7. Looting of financial institutions and banks, with the theft of all assets in the form of liquid cash, deposits and the contents of safes, for transfer to Baghdad.

8. Robbery of all types of commercial stores (those selling furniture, household goods, electronic products and sanitary items).

9. Looting of government printing facilities, equipment and printing materials, as well as office furniture and appliances.

10. Theft of printing equipment used by the local press and companies, as well as their printing materials and computers.

11. Removal of all equipment from the port of Shuwaikh, including giant cranes, fork-lifts and all the goods stored in the port's warehouses.

12. Plundering of all ministries and government institutions and installations, with the removal of all office appliances, equipment and computers found in them.

13. Theft of the large lamp-posts installed on highways, as well as electronic traffic lights.

14. Dismantling and theft of electric power transformers and some telephone exchanges.

15. Seizure of oil pipe depots.

16. Looting of all equipment and spare parts from the Oil Company and the National Petroleum Company, as well as spare parts from the refineries.

17. Looting of Ministry of Electricity and Water depots and theft of water pipes from them.

18. Confiscation of furniture and equipment from all the colleges and laboratories of Kuwait University, including modern scientific equipment, computers and office appliances.

19. Theft of all equipment from private and public hospitals, including X-ray machines, scanners and pieces of laboratory equipment, all of which are very modern; the warehouses of the Ministry of Public Health and the Kuwait Pharmaceutical Industries Company were also robbed of their medicines and as yet unused modern equipment, including some devices valued at over 20 million Kuwaiti dinars.

20. Expulsion of all patients from hospitals, which are now used exclusively for the treatment of wounded members of the Iraqi army.

21. Confiscation of equipment found in the Ministry of Information, the television and radio studios and their library of recordings; this library is one of the biggest in the Middle East and contained invaluable rare recordings and examples of Kuwait's heritage.

22. Robbery of the furniture, appliances and very advanced scientific equipment belonging to the Institute of Applied Sciences, as well as the sophisticated scientific devices found in the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research.

23. Theft of the country's livestock from government and private farms and compounds, as well as theft of animals from the zoo.

24. Looting of many private houses and of all residences belonging to the ruling family and prominent statesmen, with the removal of all furniture, appliances, works of art and jewellery found in them.

25. Theft of furniture and equipment from schools and educational institutions.

26. Dismantling of Kuwait City's recreational facilities, which are considered among the best in the Middle East; these facilities have been transferred to Baghdad.

27. Transportation to Kuwait of large numbers of Iraqi families for the purposes of settlement and alteration of the country's demographic structure.

28. Theft of all modern automatic bakeries, once dismantled.

29. Burning by the Iraqi army of all sites once looted and emptied of their contents.

While remaining resolutely determined to inform you of the crimes and atrocities carried out by the occupation authorities, Kuwait reserves its legal and legitimate right to demand full compensation from Iraq for those of Kuwait's material and cultural resources which the Iraqi occupation authorities have seized or destroyed.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

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S/21695
4 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 4 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE SUDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Sudan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), has the honour, on the instructions of his Government, to convey that the Sudan supports Security Council resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990 and will take all possible steps to comply with the provisions of the resolution.

However, as the Sudan will be adversely affected as a result of its application of the resolution by confronting special economic problems, the Government of the Sudan, in accordance with Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, would like to consult the Security Council in due course with regard to a solution of these consequential problems.

The Chargé d'affaires would appreciate it if His Excellency's report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) would reflect the intention of the Sudan to request consultations with the Security Council.

(Signed) Salah Mohamed ALI
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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S/21696
4 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 31 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF VIET NAM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and has the honour to refer to his notes SCPC/7/90(1-2) of 8 August 1990 and of 27 August 1990 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) adopted by the Council at its meeting on 6 August 1990.

In that regard, the Permanent Representative wishes to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has been with deep concern following the situation in the Gulf region and it hopes that the situation will soon be solved by peaceful means. As a member of the international community, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam will comply with resolution 661 (1990) of the Security Council.

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S/21697
4 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 4 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ALBANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Referring to your telegramme dated 26 August 1990 on resolution 661 (1990) of the Security Council, I have the honour to communicate to you the following:

Reminding you that the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has supported resolution 662 (1990) of the Security Council of which you have been informed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the P. S. R. of Albania, Reis Malile through his letter of 11 August 1990, I would like to communicate to you that my Government supports resolution 661 (1990) of the Security Council, too.

(Signed) Bashkim PITARKA
Permanent Representative of the
P. S. R. of Albania to the United Nations

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S/21698
4 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit the attached note and statement dated 4 September 1990 from Senator The Honourable Dr. Sahadeo Basdeo, Minister of External Affairs and International Trade of Trinidad and Tobago, addressed to you, regarding resolution 661 (1990) adopted by the Security Council on 6 August 1990.

(Signed) Lennox A. WATTLEY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Note verbale dated 4 September 1990 from the Minister of External Affairs and International Trade of Trinidad and Tobago addressed to the Secretary-General

The Minister of External Affairs and International Trade of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to note SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990 relating to resolution 661 (1990) which was adopted by the Security Council at its 2933rd meeting on 6 August 1990, in connection with the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

The Minister of External Affairs and International Trade wishes to indicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that Trinidad and Tobago fully supports resolution 661 (1990) which was adopted by the Security Council on 6 August 1990. In this connection, the attached statement issued by Trinidad and Tobago on 15 August 1990 on "the situation between Iraq and Kuwait" is relevant. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago, as a consequence, will be taking appropriate action to give effect to the provisions of resolution 661 (1990).

Enclosure

Statement dated 15 August 1990 issued by Trinidad and Tobago on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

Following the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq and the subsequent announcement of the annexation of Kuwait, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago wishes to reiterate its long-standing position of condemning the use of force in the settlement of disputes and to underscore its unswerving commitment to the respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all States in accordance with the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter.

In the view of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago it is particularly reprehensible that the security and independence of a small State should be violated and abrogated by military force exercised by a larger neighbouring State in defiance of all international norms.

It is the hope of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago that the volatile situation created by Iraq's unwarranted use of force which is a threat to world peace will be resolved and that Kuwait's independence will be restored.

In accordance with this position the Government of Trinidad and Tobago wishes to put on record its support for Security Council resolutions 660, 661 and 662, which condemn the invasion of Kuwait, demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops, and the restoration of the legitimate authority of the Government of Kuwait, and call for the imposition of sanctions against Iraq.

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S/21699
4 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 4 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SURINAME TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Suriname to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit to him herewith the text of a letter from His Excellency Mr. Pretaapnarain S. R. Radhakishun, Minister for Foreign Affairs ad interim of the Republic of Suriname, concerning the implementation by Suriname of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

Annex

Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs ad interim of Suriname addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to your note No. SCPC/7/90/1-2 of 27 August 1990, containing the text of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), in which the Council adopted economic sanctions in connection with Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

I am pleased to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Suriname is applying the sanctions contained in Security Council resolution 661 against Iraq and that no products of any kind whatsoever are imported from or exported to that country.

(Signed) Dr. Pretaapnarain S. R. RADHAKISHUN
The Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Suriname a.i.

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S/21700
4 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 4 SEPTEMBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BANGLADESH TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to resolution 661 (1990) of the Security Council, has the honour to inform as follows:

Bangladesh is enforcing the provisions of the resolution in letter and spirit. As mandated by the resolution, the Government has taken prompt measures to terminate commercial, economic and other relations in public and private sectors between Bangladesh on the one hand and Iraq and Kuwait on the other. Earlier Bangladesh had close ties with Iraq and Kuwait in such major areas as trade, manpower, aviation, investment, shipping and banking. Following the adoption of resolution 661 (1990), all such activities have been frozen. Actions at national level aim at total enforcement of sanctions envisaged by the resolutions. The Government of Bangladesh is also engaged in initiating the necessary amendments/modifications of relevant statutory rules and regulations so as to provide legal coverage to the aforementioned enforcement measures.

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